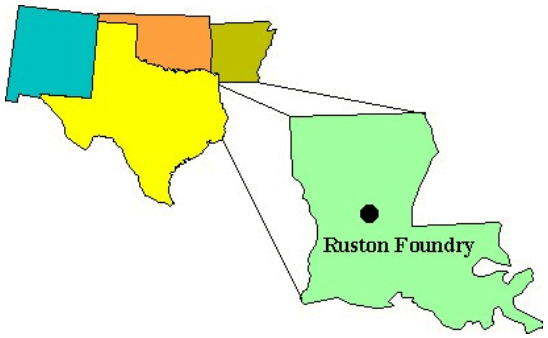
RUSTON FOUNDRY SUPERFUND SITE
Rapides Parish, Louisiana

EPA Region 6
EPA ID# LAD985185107
Site ID: 0604348
Congressional District: 5
Fact Sheet Updated: August 29, 2005



SITE DESCRIPTION

Location: The 6.26 acre site is located at 1010 Bogan Street, Alexandria, Rapides Parish, Louisiana.

Setting: The facility is an inactive and abandoned foundry that was in operation from 1908 to 1985. The facility engaged in foundry and machine shop activities and in the manufacturing, prefabrication and repair of articles of steel, iron and other metals.

Population: There are more than 9,000 residents who live within one mile of the facility and more than 64,000 individuals who live within four miles of the facility. There is an elementary school located approximately .5 miles north and a recreational park located within .25 miles south of the facility.

PRESENT STATUS AND ISSUES

The EPA is currently performing enforcement activities. Negotiations with the PRP for performance of the remedial design and remedial action are ongoing.

WASTES AND VOLUMES

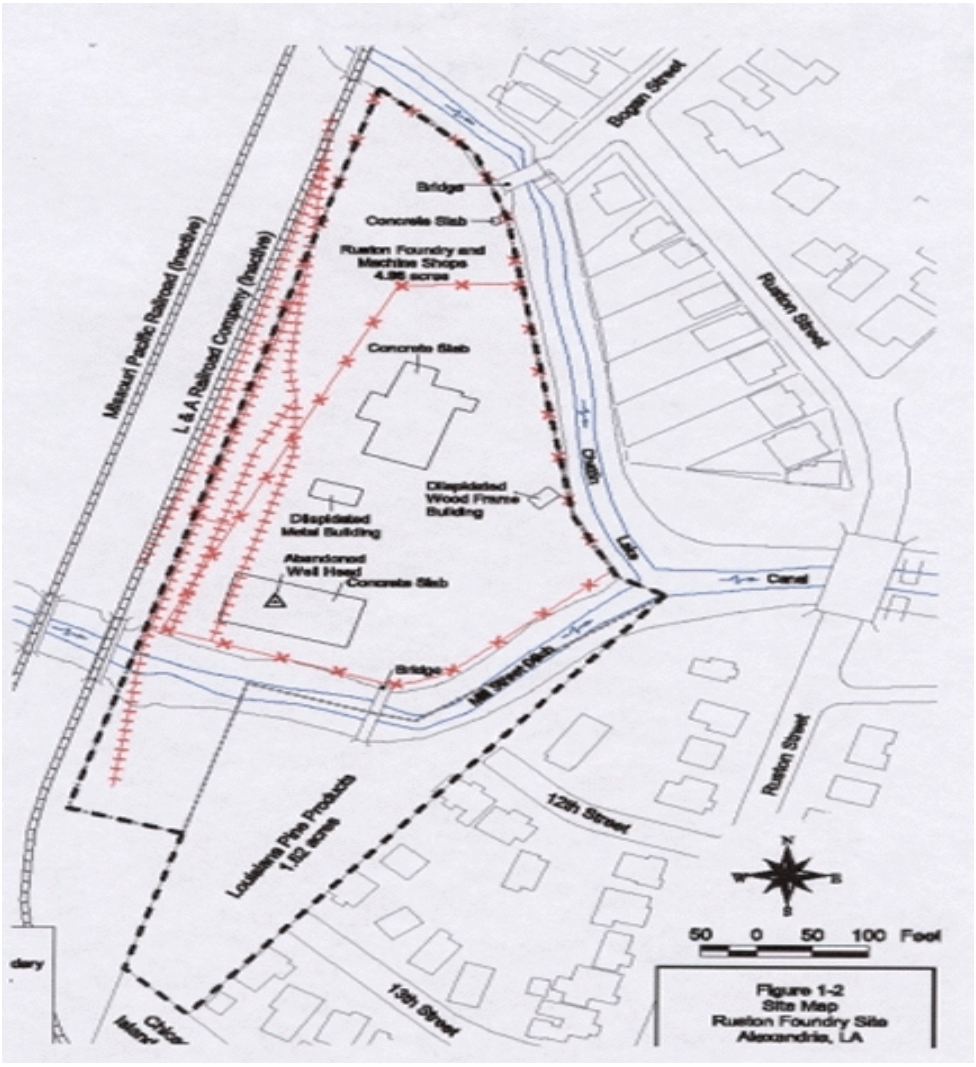
Site Contamination as determined from the Remedial Investigation and Future Site Industrial Reuse:

● Contaminants	Lead and Antimony
● Hazardous Waste	Approximately 1300 cubic yards of slag
● Soil/Sediment	Approximately 1,766 cubic yards
● Asbestos Containing Material (ACM)	Approximately 22 cubic yards
● Underground Storage Tank (UST)	Approximately 5,000 gallons
● Building debris	Approximately 300 cubic yards
● water supply well	One onsite well

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

NPL Inclusion Proposal Date: January 19, 1999
NPL Inclusion Final Date: May 10, 1999
NPL Deletion Proposal Date: n/a
NPL Final Deletion Date: n/a

SITE MAP



SITE HISTORY

The Ruston Site is an abandoned foundry that has been inactive since 1985. Original site included a main foundry building, equipment and storage sheds, workshops, a parts building, and machine shops.

- August 30, 1908: Ruston Foundry and Machine Shop Ltd
- October 31, 1983: reincorporated and renamed as Ruston Foundry Machine Shop, Inc.
- 1985 Foundry operations were abandoned, and site property was

adjudicated by the Rapides Parish Tax Assessor's Office.

- June 5, 1990: LDEQ conducted a site investigation–drum and surface soil sampling.
- October 26, 1990: The EPA Emergency Response Branch tasked the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) to conduct a Site Assessment (SA).
- November 12, 1990: The TAT conducted the SA to determine the sampling strategy–50 samples both soils and drums and Air samples were taken.
- November 19, 1990: The corporation was dissolved due to unpaid taxes and its charter was revoked by the Louisiana Secretary of State for non-filing of its corporate annual report.
- February 9, 1994: The TAT was tasked to conduct a SA to determine the type and volume of materials to be addressed.
- March 1998: By this time, all buildings but the parts building, an outhouse, and one out building were demolished.
- March - April 1998: The EPA contractor (START) took additional soil (both onsite and offsite), air, sediment, and waste pile samples.
- September 1998: Expanded Site Investigation (ESI) was completed.
- January 1999: Hazard Ranking System Documentation completed.
- January 19, 1999: Ruston Foundry proposed to the National Priorities List.
- April 1999: Removal sampled air and soils from seventeen residential properties to the north, east, and south of the Ruston.
- May 10, 1999: Ruston Foundry added to the National Priorities List (NPL).
- June 23, 1999: Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study began.
- June 28, 1999: Removal begins site assessment to include preparing drums for removal, repairing the fence, and placing signs along the fence.
- July 3, 1999: Removal completed site activity that began June 28, 1999.
- August 11, 1999: The staged drums were removed, transported, and disposed of off-site.
- December 1, 1999: Took additional residential samples. Began work on the northern fence extension.
- March 10, 2000: Surveying and fencing of the northern portion of the property was completed.
- April 5, 2000: Technology evaluation of geoprobe performance.
- June 2000 Final Technical Workplan submitted.
- July 2000 Final Site Management Plan submitted.
- August 2000 Final Health and Safety Plan submitted. Draft Quality Assurance Plan and Draft Field Sampling Plan submitted.
- September 4, 2000 RI field sampling began.
- November 10, 2000 RI field sampling was completed.
- February 12 and 13, 2001 First series of meetings with the community and city on the Reuse grant and issues surrounding the foundry.
- February 26 and 27, 2001 Second series of meetings with the community and city on the reuse issues surrounding the foundry.
- August 31, 2001 Final RI report completed. On February 28, 2002, a new

		copy of the RI was completed due to text revisions.
●	October 25, 2001	Final Human Health Risk and Ecological Risk Assessments. On March 28, 2002, a new copy of the Human Health risk was completed due to text revisions.
●	February 28, 2002	Final Feasibility Study
●	March 28, 2002	Proposed Plan presented during Open House
●	April 1, 2002	Beginning of the comment period for the Proposed Plan.
●	April 18, 2002	Public Meeting on the Proposed Plan
●	April 30, 2002	Public Comment Period for the Proposed Plan ends
●	June 24, 2002	Record of Decision
●	February 19, 2003	City of Alexandria completes the Redevelopment Plan
●	February 26, 2004	Meeting with the City and the Third Lower Neighborhood Group to discuss future site reuse of commercial/industrial.
●	July 28, 2004	Public Comment Period for the Explanation of Significant Differences begins.
●	August 10, 2004	Public Meeting to discuss the Explanation of Significant Differences.
●	August 31, 2004	Public Comment Period for the Explanation of Significant Differences ends.
●	September 28, 2004	Final Explanation of Significant Differences signed.

ENFORCEMENT HISTORY

●	January 5, 1999:	General Notice Letters for Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) were issued to the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs).
●	May 6, 1999:	Waiver of Special Notice for the RI/FS issued to the PRPs.
●	April 25, 2000:	Information Request Letters [104(e)] were issued to the PRPs.
●	May 6, 2003	Special Notice Letters for Remedial Design/Remedial Action were issued to the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs).

HUMAN HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The potential for elevated health/ecological risk levels associated with various heavy metals involved in foundry and machine shop activities and in the manufacturing, prefabrication and repair of articles of steel, iron and other metals: Lead, Arsenic, Chromium, Copper, Manganese, Nickel and Zinc.

The human health risk assessment identified lead and antimony as the chemicals of concern. Based on the risk assessment, the proposed remedy will address the soils contaminated with these metals, as well as address the asbestos waste, the underground storage tank, the building debris, and the slag waste.

Lead is the leading concern at this site because during early developmental stages, children are the most susceptible to health risks associated with this metal.

RECORD OF DECISION

The Record of Decision was signed on June 24, 2002.
Selected Remedy: Stabilization and Offsite Disposal.

The major components of the remedy are:

- Stabilization - Approximately 1300 cubic yards (yd^3) of hazardous waste will be excavated and stabilized. The material will be stabilized until sampling verifies that it no longer exceeds the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) for lead. After verification, the waste will be disposed offsite at a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated Subtitle D facility.

- Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) - Materials will be consolidated onsite, contained, and transported offsite to a disposal facility licensed to accept ACM. Methods to control airborne dispersion of asbestos will be implemented during remediation. The estimated total volume of material is 22 yd^3.

- Underground Storage Tank (UST) - The UST, its contents, and the surrounding petroleum wastes will be characterized during the remedial design to determine whether the contents will be cleaned up under CERCLA or Oil Pollution Act (OPA) authority. The surrounding polychlorinated byphenol (PCB) contaminated soils will be removed and disposed offsite in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. Total volume of tank contents is estimated at 5,000 gallons. The volume of associated contaminated soil is included in the soil/sediment estimated volume of 15,000 yd^3.

- Building debris and water supply well - The onsite well will be plugged and abandoned in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. Portions of the Site will be cleared, where necessary, and the existing buildings and foundations will be demolished, removed and disposed offsite.

- Soil/sediment - Approximately 15,000 yd^3 of lead and antimony contaminated soils and sediment will be excavated and disposed offsite in a RCRA Subtitle D facility.

- Air Monitoring - During remedial action, efforts will be made to control dust and run-off to limit the amount of materials that may migrate to a potential receptor. Air monitoring will be conducted during times of remediation to ensure that control measures are working to regulate Site emissions.

- Short-term monitoring - Monitoring of the surface water and ground water during remedial action may be necessary to ensure that runoff control measures are working.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES

The Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) was signed on September 28, 2004. Selected Remedy: Stabilization and Offsite Disposal with a Contingency of Excavation and Offsite Disposal for the Hazardous Waste.

The major components of the ESD that have changed since the 2002 ROD are listed below. All other components of the 2002 ROD remain unchanged.

Stabilization - Approximately 1300 cubic yards (yd^3) of hazardous waste will be excavated and stabilized. The material will be stabilized until sampling verifies that it no longer exceeds the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) for lead. After verification, the waste will be disposed offsite at a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated Subtitle D facility. Stabilization may not be used if it is determined through a treatability evaluation that the contingency remedy is more appropriate.

Soil/sediment - The soil volume estimated in the 2002 ROD was based on the 150 mg/kg antimony and 500 mg/kg lead cleanup levels (CLs) as well as the exceedances of the synthetic precipitation leachate procedure (SPLP) screening values. The volume of soil exceeding both SPLP and the CLs was estimated to be 15,000 yd^3. With a change in CLs and SPLP cleanup values, there is a change in the estimated soil volume. The estimated volume of soil exceeding the 820 mg/kg antimony and 1400 mg/kg lead CLs is 1,766 yd^3.

Contingency Remedy - The contingency remedy is Excavation and Offsite disposal which was presented in the 2002 Proposed Plan as Alternative 5. This differs from the stabilization process in that the wastes will not be treated prior to transportation and disposal and will not be disposed of in a solid waste landfill. Should it be determined through the treatability evaluation that excavation and offsite disposal proves to be the more appropriate method of addressing the hazardous waste, then stabilization will no longer be required. Implementation of the contingency remedy will be documented through a second ESD.

Operation and Maintenance - Because waste will be left onsite above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, future O&M activities, Five-year Reviews, and Institutional Controls (ICs) will become part of the revised remedy. Annual O&M activities will include, but are not limited to, Site inspection and maintenance, IC inspection and enforcement, and Site reports. Reviews of the remedy will be conducted no less than every five years to ensure that the remedy is functioning as designed, and remains protective of human health and the environment. The purpose of the IC is to ensure that the property remains zoned industrial and is only used for that purpose.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Site Mailing List:	community interests
EPA Open Houses:	3/22/99, 3/28/00, 9/25/00, 10/24/00, 4/9/01, 10/09/01, 03/28/02
Reuse Meetings:	2/12-13/01, 02/26-27/01
Proposed Plan Fact Sheet and Public Meeting:	
Proposed Plan:	March 28, 2002
Public Meeting:	April 18, 2002

Remedy Fact Sheet: June 24, 2002
ROD Fact Sheet: 6/24/2002, newspaper notice 7/6/2002
Status Fact Sheets: 4/12/99, 12/1/99, 3/13/00, 6/00, 11/01
EPA Formal Meetings: April 18, 2002 and August 10, 2004
Community Relations Plan: November 1998
Constituency Interest: Nearby residents concerned about personal health and supportive of EPA efforts.
Site Repository: Rapids Parish Library, 411 Washington Street, Alexandria, Louisiana 71301 318-442-1840
Community Reuse Plan: February 19, 2003
Information Meeting: February 26, 2004 discuss issues surrounding the proposed change and cleaning up the site.

Explanation of Significant Differences:

Public Notice: July 27, 2004
Public Meeting: August 10, 2004, Formal public meeting with the City and the Lower Third Neighborhood Group to discuss the Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) of the site.
Public comment: July 28 thru August 31, 2004.
Signature: September 28, 2004.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT

Availability Notice: Public Notice 3/22/99
Letters of Intent Received: May 26, 1999
Final Application Received: n/a
Grant Award: n/a
Fact Sheet: 1/19/99 Announce availability of Technical Assistance Grant

SITE CONTACTS

EPA Remedial Project Manager:	Katrina Higgins-Coltrain	214-665-8143 or 1-800-533-3508
Site Attorney:	Amy Salinas	214-665-8063 or 1-800-533-3508
Community Involvement:	Janetta Coats	214-665-7308 or 1-800-533-3508
EPA Contractor:	CH2M Hill	RI/FS
Louisiana State Contact:	Nora Lane	225-219-3205
EPA Regional Public Liaison:	Arnold Ondarza	1-800-533-3508

REALIZED CLEANUP BENEFITS

- Remediation of the contaminated media will reduce the health and ecological risk associated with the contaminants.
- The EPA is working with the city and the community towards a reuse plan for the property that will benefit the community.
- Removal of existing drums and the extension of the site fence limits access to site exposures.